

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"A bunch appeared on the left side of my neck. It caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore. I went into a general decline. I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken six bottles my neck was healed, and I have never had any trouble of the kind since." Mrs. K. T. Snyder, Troy, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as they have rid thousands.

THE OWOSSO TIMES.

EDMUND O. DEWEY, Editor.

OWOSSO, FRIDAY SEPT. 25 1903.

That when it comes to final tests there are enough conservative men in union labor circles to prevent the extremists from doing serious mischief was shown at the meeting of the Michigan federation of labor at Port Huron this week, where the socialist element sought to engrave their aims upon the resolutions. Their principal effort was directed toward having the federation discourage members from joining military companies. Another was to provide for political discussions at state meetings, but both these and every other measure savoring of politics were rejected. Union labor leaders are wise who recognize the fact that their societies represent but a small fraction of the people of this country, and even of the working people, and that the nation as a whole will not be dominated by a lot of walking delegates and other such functionaries. The general sentiment is favorable to securing for working men the utmost benefits consistent with fairness to all interests. When the demands of union labor go beyond this limit they are sure to be rejected.—Allegan Gazette.

For some time it has been known that Sir Thomas Lipton did not consider the international yacht-races, as conducted at present, a fair test of the abilities of England and America in shipbuilding. In an article in the Cosmopolitan for October Sir Thomas predicts that the course of the international cuprace of the future will lie across the ocean. This would, of course, necessitate boats of a useful class, not mere racing machines, and would both promote a keener rivalry between the foremost European nations and America, and at the same time encourage advances in naval architecture and be of the greatest value to shipping. The Cosmopolitan has offered a five-thousand-dollar cup for sailing vessels under conditions which make all the competitors of the greatest use to commerce.

John O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, has issued a circular of warning to the 100,000 members of the order, in which he advises officers of local lodges of machinists throughout the country to be extremely cautious in making demands on manufacturers, declaring that industrial paralysis may result from inconsiderate action. He asserts that manufacturers in many localities have found it difficult to pay union wages and compete with other manufacturers, and he urges the necessity of a conservative policy in dealing with employers and everything should be done to preserve the most harmonious relations. The advice is worthy the candid consideration of the machinists.

Men of Oak

Timbers of oak keep the old homestead standing through the years. It pays to use the right stuff.

"Men of oak" are men in rugged health, men whose bodies are made of the soundest materials.

Childhood is the time to lay the foundation for a sturdy constitution that will last for years.

Scott's Emulsion is the right stuff.

Scott's Emulsion stimulates the growing powers of children, helps them build a firm foundation for a sturdy constitution.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York, 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

A President Who Dares.

No one has set up the infallibility of the president of the United States. His warmest friends admit that he does not always proceed in the most diplomatic way to the accomplishment of his purposes. Being a man of strong character and strong convictions, he is brusque and direct when most in earnest and on occasions finds it necessary to reconcile an opposition which he had no thought of creating. But such errors as have been charged to him are those of detail and not essentials. Being a man whose intuitions are almost prophetic and whose actions follow quickly upon an accepted suggestion, he finds it difficult to keep within the tiresome and annoying restraints of government red tape. Slow action is foreign to his nature and it is a matter of time for him to learn that the traditions must be held sacred just as they were in the famous "circumlocution office" where there was something like a trip around the world to accomplish an end that a man of directness could reach by crossing the street.

The president has not been and probably never will be weaned from his abrupt ways, but he is proving a revelation to those who formerly treated his promptness as impulsiveness and as the evidence of a judgment that would have to be frequently reversed. There is a forced abandonment of the idea that he has been playing the game of politics and that his policies could be changed by powerful enemies threatening him with a termination of his presidential career at the end of the present term. The intimation from Wall street that its wealth would be used against him in the next national campaign did not swerve him a hair's breadth from his plan of dealing with the great combinations inimical to the public welfare. The test cases pending when this attempt at intimidation was made are still pending and there is no thought of abandoning them. As one of the advisers of a modified currency bill when the speculative operators wanted one that would insure expansion after the plan proposed by Senator Aldrich, he again served notice that he is the president of the people and not of Wall street.

All this, said the doubting ones, was a bid for the labor support. The answer came quickly and left them without a leg to stand upon. Under the pressure of an emergency he has taken a stand in the case of Assistant Foreman Miller, of the government printing office, that has aroused all the hotheaded element of organized labor to threaten the defeat of Roosevelt as soon as they get a chance at him. This has not frightened him into the dismissal of Miller or any attempt to placate the disgruntled.

Rather than retreat from a position which is absolutely correct, and to abandon which would be dangerously like treason, he would prefer to go down fighting for what he thinks to be right. In succession the president has locked horns with what are regarded as the two great political forces of the nation and neither has been able to worst him. In the grand total he has more friends and firmer friends than at any previous time since he was so suddenly called to his present responsibilities. The demand of the national situation is for the fearless man with honest purposes, and the conviction grows that he is on duty. Wall street already realizes that it took the wrong stand and labor is rapidly moving to the same conclusion, while the masses rejoice that they have a worthy champion in the field.—Detroit Free Press.

LUCKING ON CUBAN TREATY

Detroit Congressman Says Prospects Aren't Bright.

Detroit, Sept. 23.—Congressman Alfred Lucking doesn't think that the prospects are any too bright for the passing of the Cuban reciprocity treaty by congress when that body meets in special session in November.

"The ultra-protectionists are working hard against the treaty," said Mr. Lucking, "and it's difficult to tell what the outcome will be. The measure has been passed up to the house by the senate because of the provision in the constitution which says that revenue bills must originate in the house. This point has been an issue between the house and the senate for years, for in another part of the constitution there is a provision that the president may make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the senate."

"On this occasion the senate didn't question the right of the house to pass on the measure after it had been through the senate for the reason, it is understood, that the senate isn't particularly anxious to see the treaty put in operation."

Erwin Eveleth, of Corunna, and J. J. Emple, Vernon, were buyers of breeding ewes from C. C. Bingham this week having purchased 325 head. Ephraim Judson, F. E. Terry, W. Terry J. Bozard and Mr. Beamish, of Durand, took 1400 head of feeding lambs. Mr. Bingham has also placed 2000 lambs on orders making upwards of 3700 head of lamb and ewes sold in two days business.—Vernon Argus.

Takes the burn out; heals the wound; cures the pain. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, the household remedy.

NOT FOR RECIPROCITY.

Why Secretary Shaw Had So Little to Say About It.

In his speech at Chicago before the National Association of Merchants and Travelers, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw spoke of three ways suggested to acquire more markets for this country. One is reciprocity, to which the Secretary referred as a plan "to trade compliments—to exchange trade privileges—to set our doors somewhat ajar for the special advantage of one country on condition that it shall set its doors ajar for the special advantage of our people. Considerable has been said along this line, but not very much has been actually accomplished." Just this passage on reciprocity, and no more, from the cabinet official at the head of the treasury department. And, in truth, no more can be said. Reciprocity is a nebulous thing, an untried theory. No one can define it. The situation is wisely described in a few words. Reciprocity is not, as yet, even an experiment. Its actual workings are unknown.

One of the three ways commented on by Secretary Shaw is to move toward free-trade in the hope that greater freedom of importation will induce other nations to follow the example. "I would like to inquire," asked the secretary of the business men he addressed, "whether you, in making your purchases abroad, give preference to those countries which favor us with an open door, or do you buy where you can obtain the desired article to the best advantage?" The answer is evident. Business men buy according to margins of profit. They go for silks to protective France, not to free-trade England. We opened the door to Brazil, and yet that country continues to sell to us \$70,000,000 worth of goods a year and buys from us only \$10,000,000 worth. The third method, which Secretary Shaw approves, is to adopt a system of encouraging "regular lines of American ships, flying the American flag, and carrying American merchants and American travelers, with their wares and merchandise, the product of American labor," between our ports and countries where our trade is undeveloped. Here is practical food for thought. Secretary Shaw has little to say about reciprocity, because little can be said about a mere theory, if not a chimera.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

A grain of sand in the eye can cause excruciating agony. A grain of pepper in the eye of a man of business is the torment. The pain is not confined to the organs affected. The whole body feels the shock of that little irritating particle. It is so when there is any derangement or disorder of the delicate womanly organs. The disorder may seem trivial, but the whole body feels it. The nervous system is disordered. There are nervousness, irritability, silliness and depression of spirits. The general health of woman depends on the local health of the organs peculiarly feminine. Remove the drains, ulcerations, baring down pains, and other afflictions of woman, and the whole body feels the benefit. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for the diseases that undermine the strength of women. It is free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics, poisons, which enter into many other preparations for women's use. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Will Welcome the Issue.

Mr. Bryan, in his Commoner, gives notice that there will be no compromise in the democratic party on the Philippine question. If Mr. Bryan has his way, the democratic convention of 1904 will protest against "the government by force" of the Philippine islands, and will insist that the Filipinos be treated as were the people of Cuba.

In other words, the Bryan democrats will favor, in 1904, the policy of scuttling which they favored in 1900. They then rang all the changes on the injustice and tyranny of a military government, on the cruelty of suppressing an insurrection, and insisted that territory ceded to the United States should be abandoned.

Now that civil government has been established to the satisfaction of the Filipinos and to the credit of American administrative methods, and there is peace in the Philippines, the cry of injustice, tyranny and cruelty is to be kept up. But there is no injustice or tyranny in extending American institutions to the Philippines, and as to abandoning the islands because some Filipinos prefer savagery to peace and order, as well might Mr. Bryan ask the American people to give up Alaska because the Eskimo Indians are not satisfied to have the territory advance rapidly in civilization.

The Philippines are as much American territory as Alaska, and a proposition to abandon the one would be as repugnant to American sentiment as a proposition to abandon the other. If the democratic party, or the popular party, proposes to drag the question of surrendering the Philippines into the next presidential campaign, the republicans will welcome the issue.

There will be, in truth, no compromise. The republicans will insist on the retention of every foot of territory over which the American flag flies, and only the few hundred or few thousand gentlemen who pose as anti-imperialists will give the policy of surrender open support.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

When doctors fail, try Burdock Blood Bitters. Cures dyspepsia, constipation; invigorates the whole system.

Another Opportunity for Farmers.

A new industry is offering itself to the farmers and manufacturers of the United States. The fact that 25 million dollars' worth of goatskins are now annually imported into the United States, and that her enterprising manufacturers are now obliged to send half-way around the world for a large share of them, suggests that the farmers of the country have a great opportunity to put a large share of this sum into their own pockets, and that the entire sum may be divided between our producers and manufacturers.

A statement just presented by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, shows that imports of goat skins into the United States are now running at the rate of 25 million dollars per annum, and that a large share of these are brought from India, China, Arabia and southeastern Russia. The increasing popularity of certain classes of kid leather for footwear, as well as gloves, has increased very greatly the demand for goatskins in the United States within recent years. In 1885 the value of goatskins imported was about 4 million dollars; 1890 it had grown to 9 millions, by 1898 it was 15 millions, in 1900 it was 22 millions, and in 1903, 25 millions, in round numbers.

Of this large sum of money sent out of the country to purchase goatskins, 7 million dollars went to India, nearly 2 millions to China, 2½ millions to France, 1½ millions to Russia, 1½ millions to Brazil, 1 million to Argentina, and another million to Arabia. From India, which took less than 5 million dollars' worth of merchandise of all kinds from the United States last year, and has increased her purchases from us less than 2 million dollars in a decade, we have increased our imports of goat skins alone from 2 million dollars in 1892 to 7½ million dollars in 1902. From Brazil, which has reduced her imports from the United States from 15 million dollars in 1895 to 10 million dollars in 1903, our purchases of goatskins last year were 1½ million dollars. France, Russia, the United Kingdom, Turkey in Europe, and Turkey in Asia, Arabia, China, southern Africa, Argentina and Mexico also contribute liberally to the supply of goatskins to make up the 25 million dollars' worth of this product brought into the United States annually.

The farmers of the United States are apparently making no effort to reap any part of this golden harvest for themselves. The census of 1900 showed the total number of goats in the United States to be less than 2 millions in number, and when it is understood that the skins of probably 30 million goats were required to make the 25 million dollars' worth imported last year, it would be seen that the supply from the United States could have formed but a small share of the total consumption. Yet the fact that a large share of our supply of this important import comes from India, China, France and Mexico suggests that there are large areas in the United States which might produce goats successfully and in sufficiently large numbers to supply the entire home demand.

Working Overtime.

Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless, little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing indigestion, biliousness, constipation, sickheadache and all stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c at J. S. Haggart and W. E. Collins & Co's drug store.

This is the last week of the summer vacation for Vernon students. Vernon is well represented in our State College. During the next year Vida Holtzman and Ray Hoisington will be at U. of M.; Howard Tilden and Grace Owens at M. A. C.; Christine Pinney at Ypsilanti Normal; Edward Holmes, Abbie Howard, Ethel Kirkham and Charlie Howd at Cleary's Business college, Ypsi.; Nellie Westcott and Allie Wolcott at Olivet; Lucius Hollister and Mabel Rogers at Albion and Wiley Kear in the School for the deaf and dumb at Flint; Theodore Hopkins at Orchard Lake State Military School.—Vernon Argus.

Ayer's

Impure blood always shows somewhere. If the skin, then boils, pimples, rashes. If the nerves, then neuralgia, nervousness, depression. If the

Sarsaparilla

stomach, then dyspepsia, biliousness, loss of appetite. Your doctor knows the remedy, used for 60 years.

"Returning from the Cuban war, I was a perfect wreck. My blood was bad, and my health was gone. But a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla completely cured me." H. C. DORRIS, Scranton, Pa.

25c a bottle. All druggists.

Impure Blood

Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Senator Hoar on Tariff Revision and Reciprocity.

Senator Hoar dropped some pearls of wisdom and sound policy in his speech at the dinner of the Essex Club on the 10th of September. "The Grand Old Man" of Massachusetts was easily the star among the speakers. He usually is at any company. He talked about the Tariff, about foreign trade and about reciprocity, and it was clear, brained, wholesome talk, that was alike timely and pertinent. Tariff revision, he said, might become necessary, just as it is necessary to sometimes revise the statutes of Massachusetts, "but," said the wise statesman and profound economist, "you cannot be doing it all the time, because, whenever you are doing it business is thrown into confusion and uncertainty." In the course of time, he added—and no Protectionist disputes this—changes may be required in the most satisfactory and the most scientific Tariff schedules, but the time to make such changes, he insisted, was not in the year before a Presidential election, but after a Presidential election, when the change can be made in accord with the instructions of the people. Note the qualification: Tariff changes should only be made in obedience to the expressed will of the people. The Dingley law, having been enacted in response to the demand of the sovereign people, may not and must not be changed in any essential particular until the people shall have declared their wishes through the ballot box. That is the thought which the American Economist has again and again urged as the guiding principle in all Tariff changes, whether by legislation or by any other method. It is also the thought which Senator Hoar entertains. It should be the uniform thought and doctrine of the Republican party.

As to the much talked about and little understood question of reciprocity as a means of promoting foreign trade the venerable statesman was equally clear and pointed when he said:

Everybody is in favor of reciprocity and everybody is in favor of foreign trade. We wish to sell everything we can sell to foreign countries and to buy from foreign countries everything that it is for the interest of the whole people that we should buy rather than make ourselves.

That is the question. Reciprocity begins and ends right there, if it begins at all under and in accordance with the principles of Protection to domestic labor and industry. What is it that we now make for ourselves that we should stop making in order that foreigners may make and sell it to us? What industry or group of industries shall we wipe out of existence, displacing American employment, American labor and American wage paying? It is a hard question and one that demands an answer. No advocate of reciprocity in competing products has ever answered it; none ever will answer it except he answer it as a Free-Trader—namely: "No matter what industry or group of industries shall be annihilated. Let us have more foreign trade at any cost to domestic labor and wages."

That is not the answer of Protectionists, and it should not be the answer of any Republican. It is not Senator Hoar's answer. This is what he said at the Essex Club dinner:

Do you wish to buy of Canada anything we can make better ourselves?

Do you want to strike down one American manufacture for the benefit of another? Or do you want to establish the reciprocity that Blaine favored: "Sell to Canada everything we have got to sell that she does not produce, and buy of Canada everything that she has got to sell that we do not produce." That is Blaine reciprocity, Republican reciprocity as defined in the platform of 1900, the only reciprocity that is not Free-Trade.—American Economist.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Splendid Exhibit.

One of the finest exhibits of Percheron and coach stallions ever made at any fair held in Michigan was made by John Crawford, of Byron, at the state fair, importer and dealer in Hackney Coach and Percheron stallions. Mr. Crawford had eleven entries and won first prize in every class, including the free-for-all. In this class his famous Percheron stallion "Pioneer" No. 22925 weighing one ton and forty pounds was an easy winner of the blue ribbon far outclassing all competitors.

"Harkness" No. 27473 a handsome dapple grey Percheron stallion was the winner of first prize in competition with others of his class in the state of Michigan.

The other Percheron entries were 3-year-old, 2-year-old and yearlings all winners of the first prize in each division. In Coach stallions, Mr. Crawford had three entries "Utour," No. 2619, a black French Coach, for style, size and action was the attraction of the horse ring, and easily captured first in the free-for-all.

The others won first in the 3-year-old and 2-year-old classes. Mr. Crawford is the largest dealer in Hackney, Coach and Percheron stallions in Michigan, and has done much towards building up a higher standard of horses in this and adjoining states. His famous Hackney Shammullagh (No. 437) recently going to the Indian city stock farm, at Pontiac, Illinois, for \$10,000.—Detroit Free Press.

More Riots.

Disturbances of strikers are not nearly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Overwork, loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse, unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed. There's nothing so effective to cure disorders of the liver or kidneys as Electric Bitters. It's a wonderful tonic, and effective nerve and the greatest all around medicine for run down systems. It dispels nervousness, rheumatism and neuralgia and expels malarial germs. Only 50c, and satisfaction guaranteed by J. H. Haggart and W. E. Collins & Co., druggists.

Manager Wanted.

Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business in this county and adjoining territory for well and favorably known house of solid financial standing. \$20.00 straight cash salary and expenses, paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced; position permanent. Address Thomas C. Oper, manager, 1890 Caxton Bld., Chicago.